

## TWO NEW LYGAEIDAE FROM THE WESTERN UNITED STATES. (HEMIPTERA-LYGAEIDAE).

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*Thylochromus* n. gen.

Shining; sparsely pilose. Head a little wider than long, sparsely and finely punctate; eyes not quite in contact with the anterior angles of pronotum; ocelli minute, set rather close to eyes; antecular lateral margins about as long as the eyes; apex of head reaching to middle point of basal segment of antenna, the latter much shorter than basal segment of rostrum; second segment of antenna longest, third and fourth subequal; rostrum rather long, its apex reaching behind the posterior coxae, second segment longer than basal one, third a little shorter than second. Pronotum a little wider than long with the margins simply carinate not expanded, anterior lobe just over twice as long as the posterior one, the constriction between shallow, obtuse both laterally and dorsally; posterior lobe finely punctate; anterior angles behind eyes obtusely rounded, the diameter of this anterior part decidedly wider than head across eyes; anterior margin nearly straight, without a constricted collar; humeral angles obtusely rounded; posterior margin rather strongly concavely arcuate. Scutellum equilateral, slightly carinate toward apex. Hemelytra with the commissure less than half the length of scutellum; clavus with three rows of punctures; corium coarsely punctate, with inconspicuous median vein; membrane not reaching apex of abdomen. Anterior femora strongly incrassate, armed with a single large tooth, preceded and followed by a single series of fine spinules; intermediate and hind femora somewhat clavate; anterior tibia strongly curved; all tibiae finely pilose not long setose; posterior tarsi with basal segment much longer than the two apical ones taken together. Venter finely pilose, polished, the lateral incisure between the second and third segments anteriorly curved; the two lateral opaque, glandular spots of the fourth segment placed far apart, the posterior one near the posterior margin of the segment.

This genus belongs to the Tribe Rhyparochromini, most closely related to the genus *Rhyparochromus*. It may be distinguished from that genus by its smaller size, longer head not imbedded to the eyes, longer rostrum and antennae and different armature of

the anterior femora. It bears also some resemblance to the genus *Macrodema*.

**Thylochromus nitidulus** n. sp.

*Macropterous female*: Shining dark brown, sparsely pilose; rostrum except sometimes the basal segment, coxae, trochanters, acetabula, anterior and intermediate tibiae and the tarsi ferrugino-testaceous; hemielytra with base widely and a post median costal fascia sordid testaceous.

Head very finely sparsely punctate, a trifle wider across eyes than long, postocular margins very short; eyes not quite in contact with anterior angles of pronotum, anteocular margin to apex of antenniferous tubercles a little longer than eyes; apex of tylus reaching about to the middle of basal segment of antenna. Ocelli minute, set rather close to eyes. Antennae castaneous, finely pilose, with second segment twice as long as basal, third and fourth segments subequal, each about one third shorter than second; first and second slightly pale at base. Rostrum long, its apex reaching beyond basal margin of third abdominal segment; basal segment a little longer than head, second one third longer than first, third segment a little shorter than second, fourth about one-half the length of basal. Pronotum sparsely pilose, one fourth wider than long, obtusely constricted well behind middle, anterior lobe over twice as long as posterior one; lateral margins lightly carinate, not at all expanded; anterior angles rounded, lateral margins behind this lightly rounded, nearly parallel; disk smooth, faintly punctate along the anterior margin; posterior lobe somewhat wider but much shorter than anterior lobe, sparsely, finely punctate; posterior margin slightly concavely arcuate. Scutellum equilateral, subshining, sparsely pale pilose, central disk and sides sparsely punctate, somewhat carinate at apex. Hemielytra with embrowned clavus declivous, with three rows of punctures; commissure less than one half the length of scutellum. Corium finely pilose, with two rows of punctures paralleling the claval suture and coarsely but sparsely punctate posteriorly; lateral margins gently arcuate throughout. Membrane fumose-hyaline, infuscated at inner basal margin; apex not reaching to end of abdomen. Fore femora strongly incrassate, armed below half way between middle point and apex with a stronger tooth, with several smaller acute spinules before and behind this. Anterior tibiae strongly curved, unarmed. Posterior tibiae finely pilose. Posterior tarsi with basal segment longer than the two apical ones

taken together. Prosternum and venter shining, the latter almost impunctate, sparsely long pilose.

*Brachypterous form:* Pronotum as wide as long, with anterior lobe six or seven times as long as the short more depressed posterior lobe; lateral margins of the anterior lobe gradually converging posteriorly from before the middle point to the sinus between the lobes, wider at middle point than the diameter of posterior lobe, the latter closely punctate. Scutellum finely punctate. Hemelytra with clavus level with corium and provided with three regular rows of punctures; apical margin of corium obliquely truncate; outer rounded apical angle about reaching middle point of third abdominal segment; membrane entirely absent; surface closely, coarsely punctate; commissure about equal to length of scutellum; the two sordid white spots almost obliterated. Length 3.5-4 mm.

*Type:* macropterous female, Pasadena, Calif., March 7, 1928.

*Allotype:* brachypterous male, Pasadena, Calif., April 7, 1928.

*Paratypes:* 4 males, 11 females, Pasadena, Calif. (Arroyo Seco Canyon), March and April, 1928; 5 males and 4 females, Griffith's Park, Los Angeles, Calif., March and April, 1928; 1 female Harbison Canyon, San Diego Co., Calif., March 22, 1928.

All specimens were taken by the author in sifting dead leaves. All are brachypterous except the type. Paratypes have been deposited in the California Academy of Sciences, U. S. National Museum and the American Museum of Natural History.

### *Ozophora depicturata* n. sp.

*Color:* Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, faint post-median costal fascia and apical angle of corium, and pleura dull castaneous brown; posterior lobe of pronotum and submarginal striae of scutellum ferrugino-testaceous; apex of scutellum, hemelytra in great part, antennae, legs and rostrum pale stramineous yellow; antennae with apex of third segment and apical half of fourth segment embrowned, basal half of terminal segment white; membrane infuscated with apex triangularly whitish; venter ferrugineous.

Dorsal parts glabrous. Head one seventh longer than wide, with apex reaching nearly to middle point of basal segment of antennae; ocelli a little over twice as far apart as each from the eyes; antennae one fifth shorter than body, second segment over twice as long as basal one, third and

fourth subequal, each about one fourth shorter than second segment. Rostrum with apex reaching nearly to middle of second abdominal segment, first and second segments subequal, third segment one fourth shorter than second, fourth segment one half the length of third. Pronotum a little shorter than head, one-third wider than long, rather lightly obtusely constricted before the middle, with anterior lobe about twice the length of posterior lobe; lateral margins merely carinate, neither expanded nor reflexed; disk of anterior lobe smooth, a line of fine punctures along depressed anterior margin as well as along the lateral margins and down the center of disk; posterior lobe well over twice as wide as long rather closely punctate with ferruginous. Scutellum one fifth longer than wide, with a double series of fine punctures along the margins, more sparsely punctate on the flattened disk; a submarginal calloused streak along each margin coalescing before the apex which is smooth and pale. Hemelytra about three times as long as wide, over twice as long as the head and pronotum taken together; clavus with an inner and outer regular row of fine punctures, irregularly punctate within; commissure a little shorter than scutellum; corium sparsely punctate with ferruginous, postmedian lateral fascia opposite apex of commissure nearly erased; costal margins rather widely expanded and recurved; apex embrowned. Membrane dark smoky brown with outer basal angle slightly and apex broadly, triangularly sordid white. Venter dull ferruginous, nearly smooth. Legs pale stramineous with posterior femora faintly banded near apex; fore femora lightly incrassate, armed beneath with four equidistant small setigerous spines. Length, 7.5 mm.; width, 1.9 mm.

*Type*: male Griffith's Park, Los Angeles, Calif., March 6, 1928. *Allotype*: Huachuca Mts., Arizona, July 26, 1905. *Paratypes*: 3 males and 5 females, same data as type; 7 males and 9 females, same data as the allotype; 3 males and 3 females, Sabino Basin, Sta. Catalina Mts., Ariz., July 8-20, 1916 (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.); 3 females Santa Rita Mts., Ariz. (collected by A. A. Nichol for Agr. Coll. Iowa).

All of the Los Angeles and Huachuca Mts. specimens were collected by the author, the former by sifting the nests of the wood rat. This species I had previously identified as *consanguinea* Distant. It is rather closely related to *picturata* Uhler, but relatively longer and with the corium differently

marked; the lateral margins of the pronotum much less evidently expanded; the head longer in relation to its width across the eyes. The Arizona specimens are all paler than the California ones.

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## BUTTERFLY ABERRATIONS

BY C. RUMMEL, *Newark, N. J.*

*Heodes thoe* Dalm., aberration. One male specimen taken at North Arlington, N. J., June 6, 1920—in collection of C. Rummel.

The brown ground color of normal *thoe* is replaced by grayish brown with the same bluish metallic cast as in normal *thoe*. The orange brown zigzag band near the outer margin of the secondaries is replaced with pale yellow. On the under side all the brown is replaced with pale yellow. All black spots remain the same as on normal *thoe*.

*Heodes hypophlaeas* Bdv., ab. **fulvus**. Two male specimens, one taken at Green Village, N. J., July 14, 1924, and one at Old Bridge, N. J., July 6, 1891—in collection of C. Rummel.

Two-thirds of the primaries extending from apex along costal margin to discal area and covering limbal area to inner margin is brownish black, eliminating all but the innermost of the dark black spots. Secondaries and under side remain the same as normal *hypophlaeas*.

*Heodes hypophlaeas* Bdv., ab. **neui**. One female specimen taken at Hillside, N. J., June 2, 1924—in collection of C. Rummel.

This aberration differs from normal *hypophlaeas* in that the entire limbal area and extending along border and inner margin to base of primaries is covered with one dull yellowish white patch, excepting the little black dots, leaving all but two of the black dots on a white field. The two innermost black dots remain surrounded by brown. Secondaries remain normal. Under side corresponds with the upper side.